

# Data, Indicators and Science for Tracking Progress on the SDGs

Vibeke Oestreich Nielsen

UN Statistics Division/Department of Economic and Social Affairs

[Vibeke.Nielsen@un.org](mailto:Vibeke.Nielsen@un.org)



# Good national data processes

- Jamaica
  - multi-stakeholder process and working groups
  - Detailed statistical report on availability and gaps – also visualizing where donor support was needed – led to new data collection initiatives
- Ghana
  - Ghana Statistical Service and NSS worked to deepen previous analysis on what data would be required for monitoring the SDGs and achievement of the targets
  - Reflecting the Ghana Statistics Development Plan (GSDP)
  - Undertaking complete assessment of the administrative sources of data.

...and several others with similarly good processes





# SDG Indicators: challenges and opportunities

## Challenges

### Scope:

- 232 indicators
- Tier III indicators
- Disaggregation

Quality, timeliness  
reliability, accessibility

Limited funding and  
support for National  
Statistical System

## Opportunities

Digital transformation  
and partnership with  
new data communities

New data sources  
New methodological  
development

Increased focus on  
collaboration

New actors interested.

## Addressing the challenges

Strengthen the role of  
NSOs and collaboration  
across NSS  
Data sharing agreements

Integrating data sources  
Data interoperability  
Prioritize and harmonize  
data collection programs

Creating new  
partnerships  
Donor support and  
collaboration

# E-handbook on SDGs and metadata

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e-Handbook on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

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Created by Ze Yar Min, last modified by Shaswat Sapkota just a moment ago

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## e-Handbook on the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

United Nations

### Welcome to the e-Handbook on the Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development “encourages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven” and requests an annual global progress report “based on the global indicator framework and **data produced by national statistical systems**”. Before and after the adoption of the global indicator framework by the General Assembly, many countries have approached UN Statistics Division on producing a handbook on the global SDG indicators to provide a tool for national statisticians to collect, calculate and monitor the SDGs.

Based on countries' request, UNSD has prepared this ***E-handbook on Global Indicators for the Follow-up and Review of the Sustainable Development Goals*** with the support of custodian agencies. The handbook provides information on issues such as concepts, definitions, rationale for choosing the indicators, sources, method of computation, limitations, and possible disaggregation. Additionally, it includes direct links to information sources and bibliographical references.

Given the continuous work on refinement of indicators and the movement of indicators from Tier III to higher Tiers with the establishment of international standards and methodologies, this E-handbook will be kept as a live document for updating as and when required in the UNSD Wiki.

Please use navigation bar at the left of the page, or the search button below to find more information.

If you have any questions and queries about the e-Handbook, please email Shaswat Sapkota (sapkotas@un.org).

**Search the e-handbook:**

# UNSD capacity development activities

- SDG monitoring project supporting development of national data and metadata platforms (funded by DFID)
- A joint USD10 Million Project on Statistics and Data for SDGs (DA10)
- Global Network on Institutions for Statistical Training (GIST)
- Open Data and Data interoperability – multiple activities
- Collaboration with ESRI -integration of statistical and geospatial information
- General development of guidelines and recommendations
- Topic specific activities in collaboration with partners

All aiming at supporting and help developing capacities at National Statistical Offices and the broader Statistical System



# Main take-aways

- Countries are moving forward – but they are still facing many challenges
  - Complexity of indicators, new data needs, data sharing etc.
- Need to work both with new solutions, but also strengthen existing data programmes
- Need to support national data collection and visualization to ensure ownership and long term sustainability
  - National Statistical Offices need to be given a central role in the work

